

The Global Justice Game: Participant's Manual©

William A. Gamson, Boston College

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Capstone Case: **Making a Better World**

You will shortly be participating in a game simulation of the global economic system. You will be part of a team where there are about 12-14 teams, depending on which case. Some of the teams are based on organizations in the real world – for example, the World Trade Organization (WTO) or the Congressional Progressive Caucus. Others are invented teams, meant to simulate similar players in the real world – for example, the government of Bangladesh or the company, HAZMAT Inc.

A full game consists of seven cases but you may only be involved in one or more. You will be given full information about your own team but basic information about the other teams will also be available to you for reference in your Resource Kit.

You will receive a portfolio about your team with the following information:

*** A brief general description of the team.

*** Information on your team that is specific to the case at hand and generally not available to the other teams.

*** A frame – that is, a general way that the team looks at and understands the global economic system.

*** The success indicators that reflect your team's main goals in the game. These will go up or down depending on what actions you and the other teams take during the game.

*** The action options that are available to your team during the particular case you are playing.

Your goal is to raise the success indicators for your team. These will be affected both by your own choice of actions and on the choices of some of the other players. Your frame will help to guide you in what kinds of actions are likely to raise your success indicators. These are not likely to be raised by actions that go against your team's understanding of how the global economic system works. On the other hand, you may have practical reasons for taking some actions even though they are not necessarily the best choice from the standpoint of your frame.

Resource Kit

All of the participants will have available a Resource Kit in addition to the portfolio for their team. This resource kit is a reference document for all cases. Much of it may be irrelevant for your case or for your team. Your team portfolio will direct you to the parts that are essential for your team and the parts that may be relevant during the course of play. If possible, you should make a hardcopy of these sections to have available while you are playing.

Depending on which team you are on, you will need different information, so you will be expected to use the Resource Kit selectively during the play of the game. It contains references and background reading about the other teams in the game as well as documents that may be relevant for action options that you are considering.

Hints for Playing the Game

*** There is a lot to do during some phases of the game. The tasks can be made more manageable by employing a division of labor. For example, if you need to negotiate with or observe several different teams to achieve your goals, you may assign individual team members as chief negotiator with that team.

*** In going through the relevant material in the Resource Kit, you may also find that some division of labor is helpful, with one team member becoming the “expert” on particular sections and acting as a resource person for the other team members.

*** In locating which other teams are potential allies, you may want to identify the other teams that share your frames. The frames of other teams are included in the notes for that team in the Resource Kit.

Playing the Game

Each case begins with a scenario, describing events and relevant background leading up to the moment at which the case begins. This manual presents a scenario in which a large, private foundation is financing a conference to draw up a plan for changing or replacing the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO with alternatives.

Unlike the other six cases, the broadcast phase has been eliminated in this scenario.

Phase One: Strategic Planning.

You will meet with other members of your team. No communication between teams is allowed unless exceptions are specified by the coordinators. You will need to spend some individual time reading over the portfolio for your team and relevant parts of the Resource Kit and discussing with your teammates or the coordinators anything that is unclear or confusing. You should make sure you understand your frame, your success indicators, and your action alternatives.

During Phase One, you will need to decide on which of the six committees your team wants to be represented in Phase Two:

- *** Development
- *** Trade
- *** Finance
- *** Debt Relief
- *** Corporate Regulation
- *** Countervailing Institutions

The specific proposals that each committee will be considering are described below (pp. 8-14). You will need to establish a priority for each committee, using the following rating scale, and recording the decision below:

1. *High priority.* A member of our team should be on this committee as a participant or an observer.
2. *Medium priority.* If we have sufficient members on our team, one should be on this committee.
3. *Low priority.* We have only a marginal interest in this committee and don't need to be represented on it.

Because there are so many proposals and committees to consider, if there is an opportunity to review them ahead of the session, we strongly recommend that you do so. You should take notes on your initial reactions that will be helpful during Phase One when you are establishing priorities for the different committees.

Priority Rating for Committees:

- ___ Development
- ___ Trade
- ___ Finance
- ___ Debt Relief
- ___ Corporate Regulation
- ___ Countervailing Institutions

Fill out one copy per team of your Priority Rating for Committees to hand in to the Coordinators. A copy of this form is included in your team portfolio.

Phase Two: Committee Meetings and Negotiation.

The various committees will meet to discuss and evaluate the proposals under their jurisdiction, attempting to find some consensus on which ones to recommend to the conference. These discussions are open to observer teams but conference participants can decide whether or not these observers may participate in the discussion as well as observe.

Note that your action alternatives often depend on others for their effectiveness. Raising or lowering your success indicators may often depend more on what other teams do than simply on your own choices. This is the phase in which you have the opportunity to influence the choices of other teams. Hence, in addition to meeting in committee, you may also want to hold more private conversations with one or more representatives of other teams or to consult with other members of your team.

You may participate, if you choose, in as many committees as you have team members. If there are many small teams with only one or two members, the coordinators may decide to break this phase into two parts, allowing half the committees to meet in each part. In this case, you may participate in up to twice the number of committees as you have participants. The number of committees in which a team may participate is a maximum and you may participate in a smaller number if you choose.

Each committee will need to fill out a Committee Report Form (included in this Manual) for the next phase and to submit to the coordinator afterwards. Each committee should also designate a spokesperson to present the proposal during the next phase.

Phase Three: Proposal Presentations.

The spokesperson for each of the committees may present one or more proposals for adoption by the conference. They will explain any changes or additions from the proposal as it appears in the manual, their reasons for the recommendation and will accept questions of clarification from the audience.

Phase Four: Action Decisions.

You will meet at your home base with other members of your team; no communication with other teams is allowed during this phase. During this phase, you will need to share information on the recommendations that the various committees have proposed in Phase Three and to make a decision on whether your team will vote for, against, or will abstain on the recommended proposal. A Voting Form to record your decision is included in your team portfolio.

Each team also has certain action options that go beyond deciding on which proposals to support. You should review these action options and decide which, if any, you wish to take. These action decisions are likely to be contingent on what other teams decide and you will need to specify the conditions under which you will implement them.

The teams playing countries in the Global South should note the following important assumption that will be used in calculating your final scores:

*** If only one team takes this action, it will be assumed to be acting alone.

*** If two teams take this action, they will be assumed to represent a significant minority of other countries in the Global South.

*** If all three teams take this action, they will be assumed to represent a substantial majority of other countries in the Global South.

Similar assumptions will be used in scoring actions directed at Global South countries by other teams: if more than one Global South country is targeted, the action will be assumed to be directed at additional Global South countries as well, following the above rule.

Phase Five: Voting.

The relevant committee spokesperson will present each recommended proposal for a vote and the coordinator will take a roll-call of conference participants with each team receiving one vote. Observer teams do not vote but will file a team report with a recommendation on each proposal that is passed by the forum.

Making a Better World Scenario¹

A large private foundation, unhappy with how the present set of international financial institutions operate, has issued a challenge. It will finance a conference to agree on a specific plan for changing or replacing the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO with alternatives.

The government of Plantanoguay has organized a group of countries from the Global South to respond to this challenge. Brazil has offered to host the meeting in Porto Alegre, the site of the first World Social Forum. The organizers have agreed on the following ground rules for invitees:

*** Only those delegations that support either the GLOBALIZATION WITH A HUMAN FACE or GLOBALIZATION FROM BELOW frames will be included as participants who must approve the terms of the plan.

*** Participants will include both governments and movements from the Global South and transnational non-governmental organizations.

*** Representatives from the Global North and from the A-Team and WTO will be invited to attend as observers and to raise questions but will not have a vote on the final content of the plan.

In preparation for the conference, six committees have been set up to consider various proposals. The committees will decide which proposals to bring to the participants in the Porto Alegre meeting for a vote.

Some of the proposals were drawn up by those who support the GLOBALIZATION WITH A HUMAN FACE frame and others by those who support the GLOBALIZATION FROM BELOW frame. Teams with one or the other of these frames are not obliged to support all those proposals by those who share their frame but must decide which among them are the most important to pursue. And they may wish to support those proposals made by advocates of the alternative frame, either because they agree with the wisdom of these proposals or on more pragmatic grounds of finding a total set of proposals that will win the allegiance of supporters of both of these frames.

While the observer teams from the Global North do not vote on these proposals, they will be making recommendations to the organizations that they represent. The probability that the proposals adopted by the conference will actually be implemented depends both on the success of the conference in achieving a consensus among the voting members and in neutralizing opposition (or even gaining support) among the observer teams.

¹ The author wishes to acknowledge the many contributions of Matt Williams to the design of this scenario and the development and elaboration of the various proposals described.

The Six Committees

Development Committee

- Proposal One: Regional Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
- Proposal Two: Governance and Transparency for MDBs.
- Proposal Three: Social and Ecological Impact Assessment.
- Proposal Four: Participatory Administration.
- Proposal Five: Development Tax.

Trade Committee

- Proposal One: WTO Replacement with new GTO.
- Proposal Two: WTO Replacement with Regional Trading Blocs.
- Proposal Three: Eliminating Investors' Right Clauses.
- Proposal Four: Adopting ILO Fundamental Conventions.
- Proposal Five: Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Finance Committee

- Proposal One: IMF Governance and Transparency.
- Proposal Two: Restricting the IMF Mandate.
- Proposal Three: Regional Monetary Funds.
- Proposal Four: Capital Controls.
- Proposal Five: Tobin Tax.

Debt Relief Committee

- Proposal One: Limited Debt Forgiveness.
- Proposal Two: General Debt Forgiveness.
- Proposal Three: Conditionality on Debt Forgiveness.
- Proposal Four: Participatory Administration.
- Proposal Five: International Insolvency Court.

Corporate Regulation Committee

- Proposal One: International Investment Agreement (IIA).
- Proposal Two: Three Strikes and Out.
- Proposal Three: All Stake-Holders on Corporate Boards.
- Proposal Four: Limiting Corporate Size.
- Proposal Five: Workers' Cooperatives.

Countervailing Institutions Committee

- Proposal One: Accountability to the UN.
- Proposal Two: World Environmental Court.
- Proposal Three: ILO Enforcement.
- Proposal Four: Preserving the Global Commons.
- Proposal Five: Land Reform and Protecting Communal Land-Holdings.

Development Committee

Proposal One: Regional Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). Dissolve the World Bank and replace it with a series of regional multilateral development banks (MDBs) which would be more accountable to the countries in their region and would have more expertise about local conditions. For a description of the role of such banks in **Microcredit Programs**, see Resource Kit.

Proposal Two: Governance and Transparency for MDBs. Applying the principles of transparency and accountability, all deliberations of the MDBs and World Bank on individual loan decisions, including the meetings of the Executive Board, will be open to observers to the extent this is practically possible. Applying the principle of the legal equality of states, there will be no weighted voting. All members will have the same say in the affairs of the institution. Day to day operations will be run by an Executive Board composed of one-third members from the Global North and two-thirds from the Global South, reflecting the total population in each category.

Proposal Three: Social and Ecological Impact Assessment. All MDBs and World Bank projects must include a social impact statement, prepared by the Office of Independent Evaluation, rating the proposal on the following criteria: (a) Impact on employment in the applicant country; (b) Impact on poverty eradication in the applicant country; (c) Impact on human rights in the applicant country; (d) Impact on gender equity in the applicant country, and (e) Impact on ecological integrity and sustainability. Projects with a positive impact on one or more of these criteria will receive bonus points and those rated “unacceptable” on any of them will be denied approval.

Proposal Four: Participatory Administration. All development programs shall be designed and implemented through participatory, democratic processes. Popular forums, in the local language and organized in a culturally appropriate fashion, will be used to decide what projects are necessary in any community, province or country and how they shall be implemented. Strictly local projects shall be governed through open public forums; provincial and national projects shall be governed by councils chosen in internationally monitored, popular elections. At a minimum, the local communities affected by any proposed project shall have the right to veto it.

Proposal Five: Development Tax. As partial reparations for 500 years of exploitation of the countries of the Global South by the countries of the Global North, the governments of the Global North will impose a tax of 5% on before tax corporate profits, the proceeds of which will go into development funds to be administered by the MDBs.

Implementation: All of the above proposals, if passed by the conference participants, require the support of a minimum of three of the four observer teams from the Global North in order to be implemented.

Trade Committee

Proposal One: WTO Replacement with new GTO. Dissolve the WTO and set up a new Global Trade Organization (called the GTO) whose charter will attempt to ensure that trade benefits the Global South. Many existing agreements are likely to be re-ratified but each will be subject to individual review for compliance with the GTO's charter which is based on the UN's universal declaration of human rights. Proposals and resolutions will be evaluated in terms of whether they address the imbalances of existing trade agreements:

*** Providing greater access for the Global South to the markets of the Global North.

*** Assessing the effects of past trade liberalization and redressing problems where possible.

*** Developing an enforceable framework that will guarantee that economic development efforts in the Global South are not undermined by trade agreements.

The core goal of the GTO will be to establish rules whose priority is to benefit the poor, improve the environment, and strengthen democratic principles. In order to provide greater access to the Global South, the organization's headquarters will be moved from its current headquarters in Geneva to the capital of one of the countries of the Global South. Proposals for final location will be solicited.

Proposal Two: WTO Replacement with Regional Trading Blocs. To observe the principle of "subsidiarity" (see Glossary), the WTO will be dissolved and replaced with a series of regional trading blocs with a vision more oriented to development and an emphasis on "**food sovereignty**" (see Resource Kit). For a description of such regional organizations, see **Regional Trading Blocs** (Resource Kit). To aid individual countries in making the necessary structural adjustments and conversions, the trading blocs will create a Compensatory Fund for this purpose.

Proposal Three: Eliminating Investor Right Clauses. By international agreement, all current **Investor Rights Clauses** (see Resource Kit), allowing foreign corporations to sue governments for passing labor or environmental laws that reduce the company's profits, will be rescinded. Such clauses in regional trade agreements such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) or in bilateral trade agreements will be considered invalid.

Proposal Four: Adopting ILO Fundamental Conventions. The WTO/GTO/Regional Trading Blocs will require, as a condition for membership, a commitment on the part of the member country to observe the **International Labor Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions** (see Resource Kit). Penalties will be imposed on member countries that fail to comply.

Proposal Five: Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The WTO/GTO/Regional Trading Blocs will require, as a condition for membership, a commitment on the part of the member country to implement and fully comply with any existing **MEAs** (see Resource Kit) to which they are signatories. Penalties will be imposed on member countries that fail to comply.

Implementation. Proposal One, if passed by the conference participants, requires the support of a minimum of three of the four observer teams from the Global North to be implemented. Proposals Two and Three can be implemented without the support of observer teams. If Proposal Two passes, the Proposals Four and Five can be implemented unilaterally; otherwise, they require the support of three of the four observer teams.

Finance Committee

Proposal One: IMF Governance and Transparency. (For current situation, see IMF Governance and A-Team notes in the Resource Kit.) Applying the principle of the legal equality of states, there will be no weighted voting. All members will have the same say in the affairs of the institution. Day to day operations will continue to be run by an Executive Board of 24 members. The members will serve on a rotating basis, with the board composed of one-third members from the Global North and two-thirds from the Global South, reflecting the total population in each category. Applying the principles of transparency and accountability, deliberations of the IMF on individual loan decisions, including the meetings of the Executive Board, will be open to observers to the extent this is practically possible.

Proposal Two: Restricting the IMF Mandate. The IMF's mission shall be restricted to the one stated in its charter -- of providing loans to countries facing financial crises, such as balance of payments difficulties. It shall not impose detailed policy requirements, such as Structural Adjustment Programs, on borrowing countries. During financial crises, creditors should be 'bailed in' to help stabilize the financial crisis, rather than bailed out with compensation for their losses. Finally, the weight of adjusting to financial crises should not be placed on the poor and other vulnerable populations, who can least afford it.

Proposal Three: Regional Monetary Funds. The IMF will be broken up into a number of regional monetary funds, which will provide loans to member countries in the case of financial crises. Only member countries--those that belong to the region--will have voting power in the regional monetary funds. Countries may not belong to more than one monetary fund.

Proposal Four: Capital Controls. IMF and the World Bank will adopt a set of rules to help countries in the Global South to prevent speculative investors from destabilizing their economies by suddenly pulling out vast sums of money. These regulations will include tax penalties on short term investments and a variety of tax incentives for long term investments. For more details, see **Capital Controls** in Resource Kit.

Proposal Five: Tobin Tax. There will be a tax on all short term international currency trades in order to discourage speculative financial transactions. The money from this tax will go into a special development fund, administered by the World Bank and/or the regional development banks. For more details, see **Tobin Tax** in Resource Kit.

Implementation. Proposals One, Two, and Five, if passed by the conference participants, require the support of a minimum of three of the four observer teams from the Global North to be implemented. Proposals Three and Four can be implemented without the support of observer teams.

Debt Relief Committee

Proposal One: Limited Debt Forgiveness. All countries currently classified as “heavily-indebted poor countries” (HIPC) will have their current outstanding loans from the World Bank and IMF forgiven so that they can make a fresh start toward self-sufficiency. (See Resource Kit, **A-Team Special Programs, HIPC initiative.**) This forgiveness will be unconditional.

Proposal Two: General Debt Forgiveness. All countries of the Global South will have their current outstanding loans from the World Bank and IMF forgiven since the interest they have already paid is many times greater than the original amount of their loans. This forgiveness will be unconditional.

Proposal Three: Conditionality on Debt Forgiveness. Countries receiving debt relief under either proposal one or two must meet the specified conditions checked below:

- A. ☐ Selling off state-owned businesses.
- B. ☐ Cutting spending for social programs such as education and health care.
- C. ☐ Cutting government food subsidies.
- D. ☐ Cutting government employment.
- E. ☐ Weakening or removing labor and environmental protection laws.
- F. ☐ Eliminating tariffs that favor domestic firms over foreign ones.
- G. ☐ Eliminating capital controls.
- H. ☐ Cutting government spending.
- I. ☐ Complete transparency on how government funds are spent.
- J. ☐ Raising taxes on local businesses and individuals.

Proposal Four: Participatory Administration. For countries to receive debt relief, they must hold internationally monitored popular elections for councils, which will decide democratically how to disburse the funds freed by debt relief. These councils will operate in such a way as to maximize popular participation in decisions about the allocation of funds, setting up forums for communities and civil society organizations to decide how they wish funds to be dispersed. These forums shall be conducted in the local language and in culturally appropriate forms. Countries that fail to implement these measures will have the funds freed by debt relief placed in escrow until such time as they comply.

Proposal Five: International Insolvency Court. This Court will be established as an independent UN agency to deal with any future debt crises. The Court will try to act as an arbitrator between lender(s) (whether the lenders are private commercial banks, government agencies or intergovernmental organizations, like the IMF and World Bank) and borrower(s). Where such arbitration fails, the Court can make a legally binding ruling on the settlement of the outstanding debt. All hearings will be fully transparent and open to the public. In deciding what a debtor country's obligations are, the Court will make its rulings based on the fact that a government's first duty is to look after the well-being of its citizens and its duty to pay off outstanding debts is secondary. Thus no debt settlement agreement shall worsen the situation of the poor and other vulnerable populations. The Court will also recognize the principle of odious debt--that democratic governments are not obliged to pay off debts taken out by undemocratic and corrupt governments, particularly if the debts were not used for constructive social purposes.

Implementation: All of the above proposals, if passed by the conference participants, require the support of a minimum of three of the four observer teams from the Global North in order to be implemented.

Corporate Regulation Committee.

Proposal One: International Investment Agreement (IIA). This would create a new United Nations treaty organization, the Core Standards Commission, with representatives from government, business; labor, human rights, environmental and other civil society organizations sitting on it. Under the IIA, not only countries, but corporations as well will have the responsibility to abide by United Nations agreements on human rights, labor, women's rights, indigenous rights, and the environment. These agreements include, but are not limited to, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Conventions, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and standards developed by bodies such as the World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization. The Core Standards Commission shall have the power to sanction corporations found in violation of these agreements, by levying fines equal to 115% of the profits made from violating such agreements. The money from such fines shall go into a fund that would be used to compensate victims of corporate violations of international agreements. The standards in the IIA would be an international floor on corporate behavior, with governments retaining the right to set higher standards. Corporations will also be guaranteed certain rights, such as those of due process and compensation for expropriation, in order to create a set of international rules encouraging foreign investment. These rights, however, will be much more limited than those given corporations under the WTO and free trade agreements, with priority given to economic development, not maximizing profits.

Proposal Two: Three Strikes and Out. Corporations that repeatedly violate the standards of the IIA--specifically, those that commit three or more egregious violations of these standards--having shown that they cannot be good corporate citizens, will have their corporate charters revoked and their assets auctioned off. Share-holders will not be compensated. However, money from the auction and other funds available to the Core Standards Commission, will be used to compensate and retrain any workers losing their jobs as a result of these actions.

Proposal Three: All Stake-Holders on Corporate Boards. All corporations shall be obliged to include representatives not only of their stock-holders on their boards of directors, but representatives of all other constituencies affected by their actions. These include labor unions representing their workforce, representatives of local communities in which they operate, and representatives of civil society groups working for human rights, women's rights, the environment, etc. The representatives of these other 'stake-holders' shall have full voting power and constitute 50% of the board of directors.

Proposal Four: Limited Corporate Size. Corporations shall be limited to a maximum size of 250 employees. All corporations larger than that will be broken up into smaller units. To ensure that wealthy individuals do not build empires of small corporations in which they own large amounts of stock, the number of corporations any individual or organization can invest in shall be limited to five. Note that this limitation of corporate size does not preclude networks of small firms from working together on larger projects.

Proposal Five: Workers' Cooperatives. In order to promote workplace democracy, both the Core Standards Commission and national governments shall set up funds to encourage the creation of worker-owned and -operated cooperatives. Workers may use these funds to start their own cooperatives or to buy out existing enterprises where they work from their current owners.

Implementation. These proposals can be implemented, at least partially, without the support of observer teams.

Countervailing Institutions Committee.

Proposal One: Accountability to the United Nations: The IMF, World Bank, regional development banks, and WTO (or their replacement organizations), as well as any additional multilateral economic organizations created, will be held accountable, for both their policies and their actions to the United Nations General Assembly. The day-to-day activities of these organizations will be monitored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which will ensure that all their policies and actions are consistent with United Nations agreements, including, but not limited to, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Conventions, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and standards developed by bodies such as the World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization. UNCTAD and the multilateral organizations it oversees will be charged with developing policies that promote international economic cooperation, economic stability, economic development, social and economic justice, and environmental sustainability.

Proposal Two: World Environmental Court. In cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), a World Environmental Court shall be set up to enforce the provisions of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). It shall have the power to fine corporations and individuals who violate the standards of the MEAs. It shall also have the power to apply sanctions to those countries that violate the MEAs; any such sanctions will be carefully targeted, not general, so that their impact falls primarily on the leadership of the country in question, not on the poor and powerless.

Proposal Three: ILO Enforcement. The ILO will create a World Labor Court in order to enforce its conventions. It shall have the power to fine corporations and individuals who violate its conventions. It shall also have the power to apply sanctions to those countries that violate its conventions; any such sanctions will be carefully targeted, not general, so that their impact falls primarily on the leadership of the country in question, not on the poor and powerless.

Proposal Four: Preserving the Global Commons. The IMF, World Bank and WTO (or their replacement organizations) will not approve any project or standard that involves the privatization and commercial exploitation of: (a) water, (b) education, (c) health care, (d) social welfare programs, and/or (e) the airwaves; instead, they shall promote their administration and use by public bodies in ways consistent with the principles of social and economic justice and environmental sustainability. In addition, the patenting of traditional medicines and other knowledge and of biological life forms will not be permitted or recognized internationally. The atmosphere, outer space, the oceans, and Antarctica will be recognized as global commons, to which no one country, corporation or individual may lay claim; instead, they will be administered in a manner consistent with the principles of social and economic justice and environmental sustainability through Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Finally, governments shall respect and enforce the doctrine of 'public trust', which holds that, while governments or private individuals or corporations may own natural resources, they are

expected to make use of them in ways consistent with the general public good and not make use of them in ways that will threaten the life or livelihood of people or communities. If it is created, the World Environmental Court will oversee the enforcement of this agreement.

Proposal Five: Land Reform and Protecting Communal Land-Holdings. The World Bank and regional development banks shall set up special funds to promote land reform. Governments and peasants' organizations will be able to use these funds to buy up lands from large land-holders to redistribute to the rural landless population. If necessary, governments will have the right to forcibly expropriate lands from land-holders; these land-holders will be compensated and priority will be given to expropriating land not being used for productive purposes. Funds shall also be used to promote agricultural education among those receiving land; grants and loans to help the newly landed to purchase basic agricultural equipment; and the promotion of the formation of agricultural cooperatives of various sorts, so that small farmers may pool their resources in order to increase their economic influence. Governments and international organizations will recognize traditional forms of communal land-holding as equally valid as Western forms of private property; they shall not treat them as unclaimed land, take over the administration of them, or break them up into individual land-holdings.

Implementation: All of the above proposals, if passed by the conference participants, require the support of a minimum of three of the four observer teams from the Global North in order to be implemented.

Teams (11)

Conference Participants: (7)

Government of Plantanoguay, a large country in South America led by a charismatic former worker and labor union leader.

Government of Fabrikistan, a country in Southeast Asia with a population that is 90% Muslim and is governed by a nominally Muslim but predominantly secular modernizing elite.

Government of Banglabush, a country in central Africa and former Belgian colony which, since becoming independent in the mid-1970s, has been ruled by three Gumba brothers who lead the Party of the Revolution (POR).

Campaign for Labor Rights (CLR), a loose coalition of unions and other organizations.

Interfaith Coalition. The coalition includes a variety of religious, grassroots community, and student groups who support worker justice, environmental justice, and human rights.

Women's Global Alliance. This coalition attempts to bridge the interests of women in the Global North and Global South.

Plantanoguay Popular Movement (PPM), a movement dedicated to reducing poverty and inequality in Plantanoguay.

Observer teams (4):

The A-Team. This team consists of three different real world actors who share a common frame and act as a team: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the U.S. Treasury Department.

WTO. The World Trade Organization was formed in 1995 as a mechanism for maintaining and modifying the rules of international trade put in place at the end of World War II.

U.S. State Department, the foreign policy branch of the U.S. government.

European Union, an economic union among European countries, creating a free trade zone with a common currency, the Euro.

Notes and References:

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Team Action Options

In addition to voting or making recommendations on the various proposals, each type of teams has additional action options as follows:

Countries: (Plantanoguay, Fabrikistan, Banglabush)

- ☐ I. Withdraw from WTO membership.
- ☐ II. Partial debt repudiation. Refuse to pay further interest and/or repay the following loans (specify):
- ☐ III. Total debt repudiation. Refuse to pay further interest and/or repay all outstanding loans from lenders in the Global North.
- ☐ IV. Other (specify):²

NGO's: (CLR, Interfaith Coalition, Women's Alliance, PPM)

- ☐ V. Organize an international campaign against the following teams (circle the targets):

A-Team WTO United States European Union

Indicate the Zones of Action included in the campaign (check all that apply):

☐ Green Zone ☐ Yellow Zone ☐ Red Zone

- ☐ VI. Organize a major educational campaign in the Global North in support of³:

- ☐ VIa. All proposals adopted by the conference.

- ☐ VIb. In support of the following specific proposals:

Committee Name

Proposal Number

- ☐ VII. Other action (specify):⁴

² You should check with the game coordinators who will rule whether such an action would be possible in the real world.

³ Note that the impact of this campaign on your success indicators depends on how many of the four NGOs support it.

⁴ You should check with the game coordinators who will rule whether such an action would be possible in the real world.

(Team Action options continued)

Observers (A-Team, WTO, U.S. State Department, European Union):

___ VIII. Trade embargo on all imports and exports (note: requires support of at least two observer teams to be activated). Circle all countries to which it applies:

Plantanoguay Fabrikistan Banglabush

___ IX. Freezing of all financial assets in international banks (note: requires support of at least two observer teams to be activated). Circle all countries to which it applies:

Plantanoguay Fabrikistan Banglabush

___ X. Special aid package: The following country or countries will receive a combination of debt cancellation and new direct aid payments totaling \$10 million. (note: can be activated by a single observer team except for the WTO which requires the support of at least one other observer team). Circle all countries to which it applies:

Plantanoguay Fabrikistan Banglabush

___ XI. Channel substantial amounts of money to opposition parties and anti-government organizations in the following countries (note: requires the support of the U.S. State Department *or* the European Union to be activated. Other observer teams may request it): Circle all countries to which it applies:

Plantanoguay Fabrikistan Banglabush

___ XII. Military intervention for regime change (note: requires the support of the U.S. State Department *or* the European Union to be activated. Other observer teams may request it). Circle all countries to which it applies:

Plantanoguay Fabrikistan Banglabush

___ XIII. Other (specify):⁵

⁵ You should check with the game coordinators who will rule whether such an action would be possible in the real world.

Committee Report Form

Name of Committee: _____

Teams represented on committee: (circle all teams represented)

Countries: **Plantanogway** **Fabrikistan** **Banglabush**

NGO's: **CLR** **Interfaith Coalition** **Women's Alliance** **PPM**

Recommendation on Proposals: Adopt as is Adopt with modifications⁶

Proposal One: _____ _____
Modifications:

Proposal Two: _____ _____
Modifications:

Proposal Three: _____ _____
Modifications:

Proposal Four: _____ _____
Modifications:

Proposal Five: _____ _____
Modifications:

Support by Committee members for Proposals Adopted:
Unanimous Majority

Proposal One _____ _____

Proposal Two _____ _____

Proposal Three _____ _____

Proposal Four _____ _____

Proposal Five _____ _____

⁶ Specify modification or additions.

Date of Trial Run _____ Coordinator _____

Case _____

Participant Evaluation Form

Name of your team _____

1. Did you have any difficulties in getting the materials you needed from the game website? Do you have any suggestions on the website?
2. Were the materials explaining the game confusing in any way? If so, what did you find confusing?
3. Was there too much material to absorb in too little time? Did you feel rushed in trying to make decisions during the game? If so, what were the points where you felt you needed more time?
4. How easy or difficult was it to play your role? What parts were easy and what parts were hard, if any?
5. Do you feel that you understand why your team's score went up or down as it did? If not, what isn't clear?
6. Do you feel that the way your success indicators were affected were realistic? That is, would the team you were representing be affected in a similar fashion by the actions that occurred if they happened in the real world? Please specify.
7. Overall, what did you feel you learned, if anything, from playing this game?